

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

subscription by Mail, Pest-Paid. DAILY, per Month..... 9 00 BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month TO Postage to foreign countries added.

Tun Box, New York City.

Panis-Klosque No. 12, near Graud Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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The Navy.

One of the first opinions expressed after the destruction of the Maine was that if the accident resulted from explosion within the ship, and not from Spanish flendishness without, then the blow was fatal to the whole American Navy. The cast-iron logic upholding this view demanded that if our ships are not safe from themselves, then they should be put out of commission. Men would not go on them, and men ought not to be put upon them.

Fortunately the popular belief in the navy, and the popular conviction that the navy must go on, come what may, has remained undisturbed, even with the overwhelming probability staring the public in the face that the Maine died, as it were, by her own hand, and not by the hand of an enemy. Until there is positive proof to the contrary the chances are to-day as they have been from the first, ten or more to one, that the disaster arose from accident within the ship. It was a mischance that perhaps no one could foresee, and that possibly no one will ever be able to explain. But whether its cause was inexplicable accident or one of those extraordinary pieces of inexcusable negligence which fate holds ever in store for poor human nature, no one need expect that it will occur again any more than one ever expected it to occur at all.

We welcome the recruits to the navy, now pouring in enthusiastically, and we applaud their common sense in refusing to be checked in their patriotic purpose by the croaking of some very foolishly wise critics of our warships.

The American Navy is all right. Its heart is as oaken and its Heaven-given confidence in itself is as high as they were before the rattle of the steam winch stilled -the yeo-heave-ho, and the heave-away, and the sighing seaman's cheer.

Cuba's 1776.

To-day is the third anniversary of Cuba's struggle for independence, begun on the 24th of February, 1895. It finds the patriot cause, in spite not only of Spain's predictions but of her prodigious efforts, strong and buoyant with a well-founded confidence of speedy triumph. The question to be nut to-day is not how long the Cuban republic will last, but how long Spain can continue her costly efforts to suppress it.

The first year of the struggle was the most critical. The appeal of the revolutionary party, headed by the lamented Jose MARTI, was welcomed in several of the provinces, to which war material had been successfully carried, but the Spanish authorities got wind of the contemplated risings, and in Puerto Principe seized arms and ammunition. A few days after the famous Feb. 24 Captain-General CALLEJA declared the provinces of Matanzas and

Santiago to be in a state of siege. The movement spread. MAXIMO GOMEZ. by the vote of the leading officers of the former revolutionary war, was chosen Commander-in-Chief. BARTOLOME MASSO, RABI, and other well-known citizens cast in their lots with the patriot cause, while the two Macros and other veteran leaders landed in Santiago, where the people flocked to their standards.

Spain quickly rose to the emergency, and within two months after Feb. 24 CALLEJA was succeeded as Captain-General by the renowned MARTINEZ CAMPOS, who professed his ability to end the rebellion before the end of the autumn. The fights of Los Negros, El Guanabano, Jarahuca, Juraguanas, El Cacao, and El Jobito taught him that his task was no trifling one, while in July, when commanding in person, he was defeated by MacEo and RABI at Bayamo. Meanwhile Gomez and Marti had set out for Puerto Principe, and in their first severe conflict the heroic Marti was killed. GOMEZ pressed on, and in the province of Puerto Principe was joined by SALVADOR OISNEROS BETANCOURT. Next GOMEZ, marching into the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, carried out his policy of destroying the sugar crop, and thereby stopping the revenue which Spain derived from it. Other battles and skirmishes followed. and before the first year was over Spain recognized that she had to deal with a most formidable revolt.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS was displaced by WEY-LER as Captain-General, and troops were poured into Cuba in enormous numbers. Rigorous, vindictive, and in some cases barbarous edicts were issued. The royal troops vied with the rebels in ravaging the island; trade was restricted; plantations were stripped of their laborers, and a policy of concentrating the country people in and around the towns was carried out with unsparing severity, with suffering and starvation, in consequence, that have been simply appalling.

Fighting went on in many places. Ma-CEO made a brilliant campaign in Pinar del Rio, and gained victory after victory in a career of extraordinary audacity, crowned by his death. ARANGUREN, also a martyr to the cause, with other dashing leaders, repeatedly raided into the environs of Havana. The west, the centre, and the east of the island witnessed Cuban prowess against an enormous disparity of force, and while the east was the most quiet, it was largely in patriot hands.

The second anniversary of the revolution found it even more hopeful than the first, because it had held its own against forces so enormous and so evidently representing the utmost that Spain could bring to bear. The situation in Cuba had its rollex influence on Spain, at length, in the coming of the Sagasta Ministry, under which WEY-LER, whose successive campaigus had been palpable failures, was replaced by BLANCO. while autonomy was offered to the patriots instead of independence.

It is in the midst of Blanco's campaign that her third anniversary now dawns upon Cuba, with prospects brighter than ever. The failure of the autonomy plan is conceded, and certainly in the field BLANCO has done not a whit better than his predecessors. Indeed, the leading feature of his

defeat. Why, then, should not the third anniversary be full of hope for Cuba? We cannot say how many men Spain has had under arms in the island, but probably a quarter of a million would not be too high an estimate; and yet against this tremendons force the Cubans have made head. The burning question is not how long they can endure, but how long Spain will find

it possible to stand the strain. Cuba's third anniversary, too, finds her nearer that recognition by our own country which has always been one of her aims. Events have of late become urgent in that direction. And we do not now refer to the recent calamity in Havana harbor, whose grave results cannot yet be forecast but to those events which are steadily and swiftly bringing near the time when, as President McKINLEY has said, we must imperatively call on Spain to make peace. It is not Spain alone that is suffering from this war, but our own losses have been shown to be enormous. Strange and unlooked-for events may shorten Cuba's probation, but her own heroic constancy to the resolve to be free must soon bring the peace that waits on independence.

Go Out and Contemplate the Flag. Nobody doubts the patriotism of Congress. It represents the patriotism of the American people. This remark applies to every Senator of the eighty-nine Senators, and to every Representative of the eightee

score members of the House. When the time comes for the voice of the American people to be heard through its Congress, the utterance will make history. That time may be a week off, or a fortnight off, or a month off ; no Senator or Congress man knows. The thing that is certain is that the occasion has not yet arrived. Meanwhile, any expenditure of time or vocal energy in the declaration of sentiments or intentions which the country takes for granted and which serve no practical purpose except to make an individual record is a waste of time and a waste of energy. It is like the lashing of the water by the propellers of a mighty ship before the hawsers are slipped.

Just at present the responsibility and the burden of work are upon the Executive. The country trusts President McKINLEY and his advisers. No Senator or Representative who is not a fool believes that Mr. McKinley is the man to arrogate to himself the functions of the coordinate branches of the Government, or to usurp in any respect or in any degree the power that belongs to the legislature. Congress can trust the President, too.

Therefore, when the impulse comes to any Senator or Representative to take the present state of affairs as a text for pariotic eloquence which will merely churn the water without putting the ship ahead, let him control it if he can, for the sake of interests vastly more important than any words he can say. If the impulse is irresistible, then let him bite his lips hard and hasten out of the Senate chamber or the Hall of Representatives, as the case may be Let him go out into the fresh air and stand there till the impulse to talk evaporates, gazing in silence at the flag which floats over his end of the Capitol.

There is no lovelier object for contemple tion at any time. There is no better object at this time for silent contemplation. This advice applies alike to Senators and Congressmen and to all other American

Talk by and by. Just now go out and gaze at the most beautiful flag in the world

The Latest News from China.

According to concurrent reports from Berlin and London, arrangements have been made by the Pekin Government to pay to Japan the whole of the outstanding part of | State should regulate one man's business by the Shimonoseki treaty for the payment | time the Pedic Society will ask for a charthereof to begin. It appears that a British bank and a German bank have jointly undertaken to lend China \$80,000,000. oum which will suffice to free her entirely from her indebtedness to the Mikado, Notwithstanding previous rumors to the contrary, it is said that the loan will not be guaranteed by any foreign power, but will be secured by "fiscal reforms" which will provide for interest and a sinking fund. By the vague term fiscal reforms we should probably understand that the Pekin Government has consented that the land tax and inland barrier tax, or octroi levied on goods passing from one interior point to another, shall be for a certain period controlled by agents of the institutions lending the money. The consideration offered for the loan not confined to the reasonably high rate of interest, 412 per cent., and to provisions for security, but includes, we are told, new concessions regarding foreign trade. What these concessions are has been made known by the British Foreign Office. The most important of them is the agreement that within two years, a treaty port shall be opened in the province of Hunan, and that, in and after next June, all the inland waters of China may be navigated by steamers, whether owned by natives or foreigners. It is further stipulated that neither be mortgaged, leased nor ceded, and that the Inspector-General of the Chinese customs shall be a native of Great Britain so long as British trade at Chinese ports continues to exceed that of any other foreign power.

The province of Hunan, "South of th Lakes," which is at last to be rendered accessible to Europeans, lies in the heart of the Middle Kingdom, and is described by RICHTOFEN as a rich and populous province. It is said to contain some nineteen million inhabitants, of which one million are congregated in the single city of Seang-Tang. The best quality of tea is grown in Hunan, and the southeastern section of the province is one vast coal field. The Yang tse Kiang touches its northeastern corner, and here lies the city of Yoh-chow, which, doubtless, is the port that is soon to be thrown open. The Yang-tse-Kiang is navigable for steamers not only as far as Yohchow, but for a considerable distance further, namely, to I-Chang, in the province of Hu Pih. Beyond the last named city the navigation of the river is impracticable for steamers by reason of the frequent rapids. I Chang, we should bear in mind, however, is twelve hundred miles from the river's mouth. On the whole, it may be said that, for commercial purposes, the valley of the Yang-tse-Klang is worth all the rest of

China put together. This will be evident when we recapitulate the provinces to which it will give access. These are Kiang-Su, containing nearly 40,000,000 inhabitants; Gan-Hwuy, with 35,000,000; Keang-se, with 19,000,000; Hu-Pih, with about 30,000,000, and Hunan, which, as we have said, has some 19,000,000 inhabitants. We should add

southeastern Cuba, was an acknowledged to 60,000,000 inhabitants, from which goods may be conveyed in boats and barges to I-Chang. It is clear, then, that, if no part of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley is ever to be ceded or leased, Great Britain has done a great deal to prevent the trade of China from being monopolized by Germany, France or Russia, or by a combination of those powers. It seems probable, on the other hand, that the British Government will acquiesce in the assertion of German ascendancy in the southern part of Shan-Tung, and, as we hear nothing more of the demand that Talienwan shall be made a treaty port, we infer that no protest will be made against a Russian occupation of the Liau-Tung Peninsula. According to a telegram from Pekin, Russia has declined to promise that her war vessels shall withdraw from Port Arthur after the winter has ended. If, however, the British Government tacitly permits Russia and Germany to occupy points upon the coast of northern China, she cannot consistently object to a similar proceeding on the part of France in the south, so we need not be surprised if France lays claim to the Island of Hainan, which would give her control of the Gulf of Tonquin.

Will Japan be content with the pecuni ary indemnity, the outstanding part of which will be paid to her on May 87 Probably her ultimate intentions will not be disclosed until after she has received the money, which is of the utmost importance to her in view of her plans for the enlargement of her navy. When she consented to a revision of the Shimonoseki treaty. whereby she renounced all the territory on the Asiatic mainland which had been ceded to her, she certainly did not suppose that this very territory was to be given to Russia, or that to another European power, Germany, would be conceded the foothold on the mainland which was denied to Japan. The original indemnity, of which the outstanding part is about to be paid, was in no sense a consideration for the retrocession of the Liau-Tung Peninsula. That retrocession was separately paid for, but Japan may hold that there was ther an understanding that China's territory should remain intact, and that this has been violated in the cases of Port Arthur and Kiao-Chou Bay. She may say that in view of the new situation her interests in China and Corea will not permit her to evacuate Wei-hai-Wei, although by the treaty signed at Shimonoseki she was to give back that naval fortress when the whole of the original indemnity should have been paid.

The Corn Laws.

The Hon, WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, Rochester member of the Assembly, expresses, with some asperity, his dislike of bill introduced into that body by the Hon. JOSEPH BONDY of the Onondaga Reservation. This bill merely flows through Mr. BONDY; it arises in the depths of the Pedic Society of this town, and is called the Pedic Society bill. The Pedic Society consists of gentlemen in the corn-cutting line. The Pedic Society bill grants to the Pedic Society full authority over the corncutting business. The Pedic Society is to regulate the practice of chiropody, as the wise it call, and to force all chiropodists to follow the rules and customs of the Pedic Society. Whoever diverges therefrom will be punished by a fine, which the Pedic Society will gather into its own strong box, or by imprisonment, which the Pedic Society will generously allow the culprit to

Such is the measure which the Hon. WIL-LIAM W. ARMSTRONG of Rochester permits himself to describe as "an outrage."

Why outrage? It is a recognized first principle of legislation that the State ought to regulate everything. It is a recognized second principle of legislation that the the war indemnity on May 8, the day fixed | for the benefit of his rivals. Probably in ter endowment and annual appropriation for itself as the State College of Chiropody.

We would not call the bill of the Pedic Society an outrage. At the worst it indicates a certain callosity of the finer sympathies of the members of that society. As for the Hon. Jon Bondy, we absolve him. In an evil moment some bungling executioner hewed at the corns of the statesman from the salt licks. He still feels the smart and pants for vengeance on that caitiff hand.

It must be difficult for a man buffeted by corns to keep a good temper and remain a good citizen. His temptations and his sufferings must be great. No doubt a desire for its special welfare as a part of the general welfare leads this Pedic Society to ask the State to surrender to it jurisdiction over corns. Let the Pedic Society have this bill passed and care for the corns of New York, and it cares not who makes the other laws.

It seems to us, however, with due reverence to the science of the Pedic Society chirurgeons, that the bill encouraged by the aching BONDY doesn't go far enough. It is for the interest of the Pedic Society that the corn crop be increased. For that purpose the society should supervise the sale of boots and shoes. If men, women, the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang shall and children can be made to wear boots and shoes that don't fit them, the corn production of the world can be centupled

Far be it from us to balk the just revenge of Mr. BONDY or to interfere with the natural desire of the Pedic Society for the extension of its power. Yet if Mr. BONDY were not still smarting and the Pedic Society were not flushed by the contemplation of the high career which it has planned. we might suggest that the simplest and most effective way of putting corns on the statute book and off the feet would be a law declaring that corns are hereby abolished. The same object might be attained in a little more roundabout manner by passing a constitutional amendment abol-

Legislation is a beautiful thing now, but it can be improved. The ideal legislator will have no feet, for he will walk on air, Heads have long been superfluous in the business, and fect will be the next survivals to lop off.

Prof. LEO WIENER of Harvard University objects to butchers and beefsteaks and oposes to reform the world by means of vegetarianism, "a mode of life which results in purer blood, clearer judgment, and less passion." When meat, fish, and seasoning are thrown away, hard drinking will stop; everything will stop that ought not to go on. A fine programme, and one thoroughly approved, for use outside of their own houses, by the market gardeners of Massachusetts. It is difficult to be so certain as Prof. WHENER IS about the restraining influences of vegetables. We have known habitual caters of raw beef sandwiches to play excellent pinochle and illustrate all the quiet virtues. We once knew a vegetarian of thirty years' standing, a ors. Indeed, the leading feature of his the great and populous province of Szerations, Gen. Pando's expedition in Chuen, believed to contain from 40,000,000 by a diet of parantee, and yet this praises of

parsnips kept a fighting dog, and was ready to | THE BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE. take up the animal's quarrels himself at any time. Diet will not do everything.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal makes an edifying show of surprise and grief because the Hon. BENTON McMillin of Celina and Carthage has a pilot to steer and boost his boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee. "This is a departure from the ancient simplicity of the fathers, says our esteemed contemporary, with an almost engaging pretence of solemnity; ostentatious opening of headquarters and the sending out of campaign literature are modern inventions that do not please every one, The literature distributed will consist of Mr. McMillin's defence of the income tax and other masterpieces, which will be useful when laid under carnets, wrapped around apples. or made into pipe lighters. No man who likes to see his brother man have another chance will object to Mr. McMillin's scheme for having headquarters. Mr. McMillin has been in the House of Representatives for nearly twenty years, but he has never shown any headquarters

PERSLAN POTTERY.

Learned Orientalist Discusses Some Feature of the Specimens in the Dana Collection.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The searcity Persian potteries has deprived the general public of the necessary opportunity of cultivating a taste for them. I hope that the exhibition of the Dana collection will be the means of bringing to light the fact that Persian ceramic art equals, if it does not surpass, all others. There are a few specimens of Persian potteries here which are absolutely unequalled. I have known Mr. Dana to be a great connoisseur and a pas sionate collector. He was also a scientific collector All of his pieces are interesting from a historical point of view, and no other collector can say that he stesses exactly the same pieces.

The great advantage of collecting Persian potteries s that they cannot be duplicated. The unique Rhodian globe, No. 196, which comes from the Mosque of Bolou and which we had the pleasure of ing to him a number of years ago, should bring at east \$5,000, which price many of the London col

ectors would be happy to pay.

The twelfth century glass lamp, No. 197, ought to wing \$2,000. Rothschild paid \$5,000 for one which better, and the remarkable blue and white nosque lamp, No. 194, which comes from the Mosque Suleyman! and which we also sold to him, shoul! bring \$2,000. No. 169, the Rhodian lamp with Arable inscription, which came from a mosque at Brussa, ought to bring \$1,000. The metallic lustre able at the present time, as the supply is nearly ex hausted. Bowl, No. 161, finds many admirers and t a remarkable piece. Mr. Dana told me that he paid \$1,000 for it, and it should bring at least \$1,500 fm

The bottles, such as No. 162, should bring very high prices. These pieces are catalogued as of the fourteent and fifteenth centuries, but it is proper to mention

here that I consider them earlier than this.

I have often intended to express an opinion in regard to this point. Even the South Kensington Museum handbooks describe them as of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but it can be easily proved from inscriptions recently translated from wall tile centuries.

I consider these lustre potteries contemporary ith the tiles and do not find any lapse of time be tween them. It is very hard to determine the dates of the Persian potteries, and these tiles are the strongest proof we have as to their age.

The metallic lustre pieces are very rare and were used only by royalty, and the peculiar cases they sometimes come in show that they were not in com mon use. They are mentioned in old Persian MSS. Great artists of to-day, while admiring the skill shown in the making of them, remain ignorant as to how it was done. Of course they had special skill and material. I have read somewhere of a material, used in making these potteries, called "Armenia ball," probably a kind of oxide of copper, as the Rhodians, to produce the beautiful rouge de flamm peculiar to their potteries, used a copper from their mines obtainable at that time only. They had also secret way of firing them, as a little heat more or less would spoil the colors.

of Damascus ware, lamp, No. 194, plates, Nos. 183 and 193, bowls, Nos. 168 and 195, and some bottles which are pure Damascus. These are catalogued under varying titles, but they are all Damascus ware. In Europe also this ware is often called Persian, but this is contrary to my opinion.

There is a great difference between them, although their origin is the same. The colors of the Damascus ware are beautiful; the white is as pure as porce lain, the green is as fine as turquoise, and the blue is unapproachable in softness. I must not omit to speak of the two soft pieces, bottle, No. 100, and plate, No. 182, both of which are very fine.

I am sure that all visitors will admire the three Brussa, which is called "Yeshil Djami" Mosque), after the color of the tiles which decorate the walls. The Rhodian tiles, No. 583, come from the Valide Djami (Mother Mosque) of Constantinople, and they are exceedingly rare and beautiful, as are also the mosale thes, No. 582. I must express my great admiration for the rare Hispano-Moresque plates, Nos. 190-91; for this art being a worthy descendant of the Persian art, I feel it necessary to mention fine specimens such as these.

I shall conclude by expressing my deepest respecfor the late Mr. Dana, the great savant, who, know ing so much, was always willing to learn more. I remember a year ago he came to ask my opinion of bowl he bought in Tiffts on his last trip.

DIKRAN G. KELERIAN. P. S -I have found, with the help of some othe Arabic scholars, the exact translations of the inscrip-tions on three of the lamps. Rhodian lamp, No. 169; "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed his Prophet. Prayer keeps a man from committing great sins and brings him to God. You should re member that the mosques belong to Gcd; therefore Gloss lamp, No. 197: "Sultan Abusaid is the pur-

king. May God give him victory and glory. (Mosque Blue and white Damas us lamp, No. 194: "Allah Mohammed Abubekir Eumer, deliver us from that which brings fear, O Thou most gracious." D. G. K.

Woman and Cigar.

To the Eniron of The Sun-Sir: A lady writer in recent issue of THE SUS exhorted all women to read more closely the poetical productions of Rudyard Kipling. Perhaps she thinks more of Kipling tha the latter does of women in general. In a recent poem he penned these lines for a climax:

The Union Signal said of it: "We doubt if for frank brutality this utterance has been equalled in the 'poetry' of the period. He looks upon woman as one of the comforts and luxuries pertaining to man; he seems to have no more interest in her hapman; he seems to have no more interest. In her happlness and development as a daughter of God than he
has in any other good thing. For him she is 'a little
marer than his dog, a little dearer than his horse.'
However, we pity fludyard more than we blame him;
we recognize that he is 'in his conditions.' He had
the mistorium to be born and brad in contact with
an oriental army, and the only wonder is that he
survived to write the late. Recressional, the most reputable positic outcome of the re-ent limite." I
make no comment on the above quotation; but it
seems to me that, when we consider Kipling is usually
in dead earnest and means exactly what he says,
mat women would consider his opinion a relic of the
middle ages, when women were on a level with
good cigar.
Historic, Conn., Fob. 22. Barstot, Conn., Feb. 22.

The Vizeaya's Name.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX—SET: Will you please tell me the meaning of the name of the Spanish war-ship now in the barbor, and how to pronounce it?

the English th. Her name therefore is Veeth ky yab. Viz-aya means Bistay, the name of the province fronting the Hay of Hiscay-oh! The Cone in the Bottom of the Bottle. TO THE EDITOR OF THESE SHARE A great many wine ttles are made with a great hollow in the botto

which is shaped like a cone. Is there any reason for making bottles in this way? Or is it done simply to give a bottle generous dimensions to the eye, while actually stinting the contents? South Dakota Fiction. From the Chicago Post.

Why do you call it a South Dakota novel?"

"Because it is thoroughly up to-date and ends with the statement: 'And so they were divorced and lived happily ever afterward."

From Town Topics.

Caller-Is your wife at home, Mr. Johnson? Johnson (surilly)-Don't you see her wheel in the A Theory That It Was an Accident Caused by Low Water in a Botler.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the on that THE SUN is the favorite newspaper of naval, steam, mechanical, and electrical engineers in all countries, a large number of designing engineers who are familiar with the steam apparatus installed U. S. S. Maine have requested me to lay their views concerning the probable cause of the accident on that ship before you. One of these engineers placed the forward boilers on the vessel, and another engineer, whose opinion is in conformity with the ideas of his confrères, in stalled all the electrical apparatus on the Texas, sister ship of the Maine, and built in almost every way on similar lines, especially in boiters The theory which we accept, based upon long

experience in explosions, and upon valuable in formation just received by a Havana engineer, an American, who has just arrived in town via Florida, is that the accident was caused by low water in the boiler used in connection with the electric lighting and fan machinery. If this theory rests upon good foundations, the proof will be clearly shown by an examination of the crown sheet, which will probably be found by the divers. If the crown piece is of a dark blue color, that alone will be irrefragable proof to engineers of low water in the boiler, and the instantaneous development of latent heat, a fruitful cause of the destruction of many steamboats and locomotives during the past thirty years The Staten Island forryboat accider traced to this cause, and on Jan. 30 last a locomotive on the Norfolk and Western Railroad blew up from the same cause, and, together with the tender, was blown to fragments and scattered over 3,000 square yards, the fire

with the tender, was blown to fragments and scattered over 3,000 square yards, the fireman killed, and the locomotive driver severely injured. We contend that the explosion of the Maine's boiler wrecked the small magazine and ignited the explosives atored therein.

Our friend just in from Cuba, who is an expert in naval construction, states that, according to the appearance of the wreck of the Maine, he believes the principal magazine is intact. If this be the case, it is a demonstration of the insenuity and skill of our naval architects who so planned the magazines as to provide for tremendous impacts without danger of explosions. We also believe, speaking from long experience in manufacturing and experimenting with every sort of torpedoes and mines, that the sinking of the Maine could not have been brought about by the explosion of a torpedo or a mine would not have produced the effects which are shown in the condition of the Maine. Furthermore, on the head of torpedoes and mines, we know that there are neither torpedoes nor mines in the harbor of Havana. The anchorage of the Maine was much further within the harbor than a military engineer would place stich engines of war, and the Spanish engineers are second to none in intelligence and skill in rendering harbors untenable for enemies.

Let carping critics of our institutions fret and growl over expenditures for navy and army account, and let weak-hearted patriots be east down because we are not as strong as we might be in ships, guns, and men, but let us as men of

growl over expenditures for navy and army account, and let weak-hearted patriots be cast down because we are not as strong as we might be in ships, guns, and men, but let us as men of courage and loyalty imitate the worthy legislator of Connecticut in that awful day of more than a century ago, called "The Dark Day," when the sunlight was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Connecticut Legislature was in session, and as its members saw the darkness coming on they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the Day of Judgment had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose one of the wisest and best men in the house, Davenport of Stamford, and said that if the last day had come he desired to be found in his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in so that the House could proceed with its duty. In this hour, when citizens from Eastport, Me., to the Alcutian Isles are mourning for the loss of brave men who sank beneath the words of Havana harbor, it is well to recall the words of that sterling legislator who sounded the reveille of duty.

G. Wilffred Prarce, Engineer.

the reveille of duty.

G. Willyred Pearce, Engineer,
In behalf of 216 naval, mechanical, and scientific engineers, all of whom have been at one time or another engaged in the upbullding of "The White Squadron." NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Raising of the Maine Declared Impossible. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Govrnment's proposal to contract for raising the Maine and removing her to New York and rebuilding her suggests the questions, Where are the Government's engineers and what are they contracting for !

Permit me to submit a few "thoughts" which require for their understanding bare common sense without any engineering ability. There are 10,000 tons of distorted metal, bound together, held fast in the mud, without any means of getting a lifting hold on them, and, even if they could get the hold, what have the wreek ing companies combined got to raise it with I Chapman's largest derrick may possibly lift at a maximum 200 tons, and there are not five floating derricks of this size in the United States. Even if there were it would require fifty of them to lift 10,000 tons, allowing that the mud adhesion and difference in the weight of metal in water are equalized. These would all have to lift simultaneously and to have the most advantageous lead of lines. Some one will suggest pontoons, but what is true of derricks as above described is also true of the latter, except the suggestion of the latter of the

above described is also true of the latter, excepting that pontoons in this case could be placed with less advantage. Merritt & Chapman and the Boston Towing Company know they cannot lift this vessel.

THE SUN can positively state from an American citizen, and an engineer who has had some experience in lifting weights under water and diving work in general, that the Maine will never be raised even partially intact, and if blown in pieces there is at least one year's work for skilled wreckers and divers.

Unless forced to remove the Maine, let it remain as a monument and save the half million it will cost for blowing her up and removing.

Allen W. Spooner, C. E. Jersey City, Feb. 22.

LAWYER GUITEAU A MISER. Let Henry Clows Buy Him Clothes Although B

John Montgomery Guiteau, who fell dead on Monday at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, was a lawyer and had been a man of wealth. He was 78 years old. For the last two cears he had lived alone at 408 Fourth avenue. He was formerly a member of the Union League Club and of the New York Yacht Club. He came originally from Marletta, O., and was a nember of the Ohio Society. Mr. Guiteau, while the bankruptcy law was

a force, was employed by some of the banking houses in Wall street, which had become insolcent during the black Friday panics. He fre quently referred with pride in later years to his successful efforts in helping these firms, through the aid of the bankruptcy law, to re-establish themselves in the business community. Some of these banking firms are to-day counted among the strongest financial houses in the Street. In later years he had been a duly visitor in Wall street. Henry Clews gave him the use of a desk in one of his private offices, so that he might have some place to receive any clients who might be disposed to employ his logal services. Recently his general appearance Leeme so neglected that Mr. Clews requested him to go to a tailor and a shoemaker and make such purchases as would give him a respectable appurchases as would give him a respectable apsuccessful efforts in helping these firms, through

go to a tailor and a shoemaker and make such nurchases as would give him a respectable appearance. The bill was cheerfully paid by Mr. Clews.

Mr. Guiteau's desk was examined yeaterday by Mr. Clews and several bank books were found, showing that he was trustee of several small estates and also had considerable money in bank to his own credit. Mr. Clews said yeaterday: terilay:
"I am now convinced that Mr. Guiteau was a
miser, and had many thousands of dollars in
various places to his credit. He probably
starved himself to death,"

GOEBEL'S "FORCE BILL," Kentucky Democrats Result at the Attempt to Central State Elections.

The Spanish I is the English E. and the Spanish Z is FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.-The most heater light of the present session of the Legislature occurred to-day over the efforts of a faction of he silver Democrats to hold a cancus to commit the Democrats of the House to the Goebel elecion "Force bill," providing for a State Election Commission of three members to be elected by the Legislature, who will appoint subordinate county boards, who will in turn select election officers. Twenty-six of the seventy-five Democrats of the House held a meeting and passed resolutions that they would not be bound by the caucus unless the bill was shorn of its pertisan defects. Representative Petry of Grain was appointed a committee to present the resolu-tions to the House caucus, which met at 3 o'clock.

tions to the House catchs, which met at a co-clock.

After a session lasting until after 6 o clock the House caucus passed resolutions indorsing the measure and declaring all good Democrats committed to support it by a vote of 36 to 11.

At a joint caucus to-night 68 of 101 hemocrata passed resolutions declaring the bill a party measure, and forty-nine House members participated.* It will take fifty-one votes to pass the bill. Friends of the measure declare that it will pass the House to-morrow. The opposition stoutly lesists that it will defeat it.

ART NOTES The Architectural League Exhibition,

The exhibition of the Architectural League at

the Fine Arts Society building, 215 West Fifty

seventh street, is open free every day except Tuesdays and Thursdays. It is large and varied in the character of its exhibits, and with its nearly 900 numbers affords an opportunity to the public to see and judge of the year's output of work by architects, sculptors, decorative painters and designers, and isolated workers in half a dozen different branches of industrial art. It contains so many plans, models, and designs of projected public improve ments, some of them now in course of erection, in the way of buildings, monuments, bridges, recreation piers, parks, and gardenathat many of our citizens who have not time to go to the frequent exhibitions of competitive designs that are held in different places in the town throughout the year might well make a visit to the galleries, where almost all of these things, and certainly the best and most important of them, are shown at once. They could here take note of the increasing interest of the municipality in securing the best professional talent for the execution of its architectural projects, of the wisdom shown by our semi-public corporations and associations in the obtaining of plans for their new homes and installations, and the generally happy choice among such plans of the ones they have determined to adopt, of the rapidly growing practice on the part of architects to call in the services of painters and sculptors for the interior and exterior embellishment of their buildings, and of many good signs in the work commissioned by private individuals that our design is not only daily becoming better, but also that it is taking on a more strictly national character. There are some poor and slight things here, of course, but the reason of this is that the League's admission jury is liberal, and wisely adopts the policy cepting for exhibition almost everything offered that is promising work. So many young designers are snuffed out because they do not have a chance to bud that this policy is entirely commendable. The certainty of having in the exhibition the best work of the year produced by the most successful men, and thus securing eral interest, permits the jury to be thus liberal. On the other hand, the visitors, and especially the manufacturers or the publishers or the art industrial outfitters, find in looking about the odd corners of the alcoves not a few exhibits which lead them to inquire into who the designer is and whether he will direct his energies into channels supervised by them, and thus widen and increase the ources from which still better results may be obtained in their respective productions. In this way many of the minor exhibits in the League galleries are of positive value in the extension of good design and of corresponding increase in the market value of manufactures. In all these respects the exhibition is well worth notice, and this year it is as representative as usual and in some departments better than ever

The Vanderbilt gallery contains the competitive designs for the New York Public Library on Bryant Square, the new building of the Na tional Academy of Design, the College of the City of New York, and the models for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial. Here, too, are plans for the buildings and grounds of the New York Zoological Park, by Heins and La Farge; for the bridge over the Harlem River and 145th street, by Clinton and Russell; the recreation plers at East Twenty-fourth street and West Fiftieth and West 129th streets, by Edward H. Kendall, and the model of the beautiful new Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be built at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street, by James Brown Lord, The statuettes on the model are by the Sculpto Charles H. Nichaus. This building is to contain mural decorations by a number of the est known American painters. Designs for office buildings, apartment houses and resi dences are hung in this gallery, as well as a fine lot of plans for country houses. Among the lat ter those by Woodruff Leeming (No. 827), Ros siter and Wright (No. 837), Howard and Cald well (No. 606), Alden and Harlow, W. E. Stone Lamb and Rich, John Calvin Stevens, and Wil liam A. Bates are notable for beauty and excelence. A drawing of an entrance gate for a country place (No. 766), by Beatrix Jones; gate for Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., by C. F. Schweinfurth, and entrance gates to house at Greenwich, Conn. (No. 614), by N. C. Mellen, are delectable things in outdoor or land scape architecture.

Mr. Weir's "Design for a Memorial Win-

low," No. 1, in the south gallery, is char composition and color. In this room also are some admirable studies and decorative designs by the celebrated French artist, P. V. Galland (Nos 139, 142, and 146); a clever color decoration for a smoking room (No. 112) by Nicola D'Ascenzo, showing monks and a boy, who may be the con vent coachman, sitting about a table; Mr. Low' color sketches for the ballroom of the Astoric (Nos. 53 to 72 inclusive), Mr. Kenyon Cox's magazine covers in black and white and in color; 'Sketch for Mural Painting," No. 103, by Bryson Burroughs, which is light in general tor and agreeable in aspect; Mr. Turner's color sketches for the dining room of the Astoric (Nos. 80 to 86 inclusive); a full-size "Color Study for Mosaic Frieze in Mausoleum, 186, by John La Farge, executed by Bancel La Farge; and architectural figures "Courage," No. 91, and "Calculation," No. 93, for the Park row Syndicate building, modelled by J. Massey Rhind. The west gallery contains among other good exhibits, book covers by Rome K. Richardson, color prints by Arthur W. Dow a fine lamp for the grounds of Mr. George J. Gould at Lakewood, by Bruce Price, and a framfull of charming studies (No. 212), showing how nature may be drawn upon for use in the arts of design, by Schastian Creuset. In one instance Mr. Creuset adapts from a sketch of lily pads painted while it was raining, the effect produced by the raindrops falling on the widleaves, and makes with this motive a beautiful conventionalization in a colored pattern.

In the east gallery some gas fixtures designed by Howard E. Watkins (Nos. 411 and 343) are notable for originality and good proportion, and in the central gallery there is a sketch for weather vane with a figure by Paul Wichle (No. 309) that is pleasing and particularly well balanced. In the central gallery, too, is a fine model for an equestrian statue to Gen. Slocum. The sculptor is George T. Brewster, and the architects who designed the pedestal and emplacement are Brite and Bacon. The exhibition will close on March 5.

AN INDIAN MOTHER'S DEVOTION. Wrapped Her Raby in Her Own Clothing and

Perished That the Child Might Live. Victoria, Feb. 23.-Passengers by the Dan-

the bring the story of the suffering of a party of Indians on the Dyea trail. On Feb. 7 this party, including two squaws, started from Lake Linderman to the coast. They were out only a short time when a storm struck them and completely obliterated the trail. They roped themselves together and succeeded in making a little progress in this way. They had not proceeded far, however, before the rope snapped like a thread, throwing the two squaws

a considerable distance down the wo squaws a considerable distance down the mountain side. The heartless bucks left them there to perish, proceeding slowly along the trail until they reached a place of safety.

In the meantime the women, nearly up to their necks in the snow, sought to find the trail, one, enumbered by an infant strapped on her back, was soon compelled to ahandon the scarch. Her companion left her, saying she would return with help if she herself could reach it.

The encumbered woman unatrapped her child and as the storm grew and the cold became more intense, she stripped article after article from her own body to keep life in her child. When found next morning by a party of men who were crossing the trail, the full extent of her devotion was seen. In a half kneeling position the paor squaw was discovered stripped almost to the skin, with her babe warm and full of life, classicd in her arms. Nearly over serviceable portion of upper elething had been taken from her body to keep warmth and life in the little one, and it was also discovered that even in this haif nude condition she had managed to craw along the trail after her party a considerable distance before death came.

Her companion managed to reach a white prospector's camp. The remainder of the party bold together and sufely reached the trail in the moraling.

force of men in the artillery branch by two regiments, which was passed by the Senate on Thesday, called attention to the fact that this Gov. ernment has entered upon the execution of a systematic and elaborate plan of coast defence. The progress made was set forth. Existing contracts call for the emplacement and mounting, on or before June 30 of this year, of 139 modern high-power steel guns, ranging in callbre from 8 to 12 inches; twelve of 5-inch calibre, 4 six-pounders, and 232 twelve-inch mortars, a total of 387. These are to be scattered, accord ing to the best judgment of the engineers and ordnance officers, from Maine to Puget Sound, with careful regard to the relative importance of the positions to be defended,

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

Works the Two New Artillery Regiments Will

He Used to Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of Sens.

tor Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on

Military Affairs, upon the bill increasing the

The great expenditure will be wasted treasure unless a sufficient number of artillerymen. carefully selected and thoroughly drilled, be assigned to the care and use of these costly instruments of defence. As the works are from week to week completed, the utmost the tieneral commanding can do is to detail a few caretakers to each station. With the aid of the aclives of the National Guard, and those who have been discharged therefrom after years of instruc-tion, effective cavalry and infantry could, he collected in a comparatively short time, but in case of war short notice would be given to the

case of war short notice would be given to the men in charge of great guns on the coast, whose costly machinery requires much mechanical skill and practice. To handle, especially to fire with precision, the new guns require the highest class of skilled labor.

Acting Secretary Mciklejohn, in transmitting the recommendations of Gen. Miles and of the chiefs of ordnance and engineers favoring the proposed increase, said he concurred in the views expressed by those officers.

"The need," he said, "is urgent for a sufficient force to care for the intricate, massive, and expensive armaments in place and being erected at our sea fortifications. Infantry and cavalry can be recruited at any time, and while raw recruits are not as proficient as troops which have been drilled and have had experience in the field in these two arms of the service, they can soon become capable and efficient.

"In the artillery service the conditions are

croops which have been drilled and have had experience in the field in these two arms of the service, they can soon become capable and efficient.

"In the artillery service the conditions are different and the elements cannot be learned otherwise than by active service. The operating of the engines and machinery necessary to the handling of large guns requires mechanical and technical knowledge that can be acquired only by experience, and daily practice is therefore as necessary for the artilleryman, in order that he may attain proficiency, as it is for the men who handle the ponderous engines and machinery used in great manufacturing establishments where skilful services are required."

Under date of Monday, Gen. Miles added the definite information that batteries have been placed in new fortifications at Portland Head, Portland, Me.; Grover's Cliff. Boston harbor; Fort Hancock, New York harbor; Finn's Point and Fort Washington on the Potomac River; Fort Caswell, near Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Moultrie, Charleston, harbor, Fort Morgan, Mobile harbor; Fort Point, Galveston harbor; Fort Baker, San Francisco harbor, and Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon.

Batteries, he says, will also be placed within a few months on new fortifications at Great Diamond Island, Portland, Me.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Long Island Head, Boaton harbor; Dutch Island, Marragansett Bay, Rhode Island; eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New York; Delaware City, Del.; approaches to Baltimore; approaches to Washington; approaches to Bawarnanh; New Orleans, La; San Diego, Cal; entrance to Puget Sound, Wash,—making in all twenty-six new seacoast fortifications for the defences of the great cities of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasia, where fortifications have been and are being crected and where artillery is required to protect and man these batteries.

HISTORIC HOTEL BURNED.

It Was Used as a Prison for British Treeps Captured in Plattaburg in 1814.

SARATOGA, Feb. 23,-The historic Hotel Talinadge, at Mechanicville, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Thirty-five guests and innates escaped in their night clothing. The fire started over the kitchen, probably from an old himney, and spread so rapidly that the Fire Department could do nothing. The structure vas owned by Col. William C. Tallmadge and managed by Capt. John McKenna of Troy, formerly principal keeper at Dannemera Prison.
There was no insurance on the building and
the loss will be between \$12,000 and \$15,000.
Capt. McKenna had \$2,000 insurance on his

Capt. McKenna had \$2,000 insurance on his personal property.

The Hotel Tallmadge was a specious frame structure of two stories, and was built about 100 years ago by Dr. John Cuerden, who was surgeon of the British Twenty-fourth Regiment in Gen. Burgoyne's army. Dr. Cuerden located in Albany, but afterward removed to Mechanicville, at that time known as the "Borough." He purchased a large tract of land in the town of haif Moon, where he resided until his death in 1824. In 1812 the hotel was owned by Col. William Gates, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and the Enrilsh troops captured at Plattsburg from Gen. Provost's army in September, 1814, were held there until their release on the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghenta few months were held there until their release on the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghenta few months later. Afterward the hotel was owned for many years by the late Erastus McKinney. It was a popular inn during the days of the stage coach, and at that time was known by travellers

throughout the country.

Foreign Votes of Real futerest. Father Kneipp left 850,000 marks for the continance of the various Knelpp institutions at Worlsh-

Punch is obliged to move, as the old house in Bouverie street, which has been its editorial home from the beginning, is about to be torn down. Lady Murray, mother of the late writer, Ceoil Mur

ray, has bought a country house at the Cap d'anlibes for a home of rest for newspaper men. Joan of Arc's trial preliminary to her admission to aintship is near at hand. Signor Minetti has been

appointed to plead her case, while Mgr. Lugari will e the advocatus diaboli. Albert Edward. Prince of Wales, has beaten one ecord of his predecessor, George IV. He is about to be elected Grand Master of the English Free Masons

for the twenty-fourth time. There has been a steady decrease during the last en years of candidates for holy orders in England. and among them the proportion of Oxford and Cam-bridge graduates is also diminishing. The number

ordained in 1897 was 1,296, which is the lowest in

A 38-year-old hermaphrodite, born in Tunis, was ecently exhibited by a Berlin doctor to the Berlin Medical Society. According to the Börsenzettung, ! listinctly is of both sexes, was brought up as a girl

and has been married for ten years to a man. It is on show at a derlin variety theatre. Cierks in the House of Commons will have their norals looked after henceforth. No one under years of age will be admitted to the civil service at vide him with such a place of residence as "shall inest

with the approval of the Clerk of the House of Comhard has attracted attention at the Paris opera bulls It is made of fulle stretched on frames imitating the curves of a fail. Behind it little streams of water

are discharged through perforated pipes agatus: a metal plate, so as to throw a apray upon the biller. When the electric light is played on this the effect The Princess of Montenegro, the beautiful mother of the Crown Princess of Italy, has been visiting Rome and startling the Romans by wearing her pl

turesque national costume. When driving she wears a bright scarlet slik cloak thickly embroidere! with gold, and on her head a diadem of black velvet god tening with gold coins and gems. For the opera sas dress a in cloth of gold. Lord Carlingford, who held Caldnet positions re-

peatedly in Mr. Gladstone's Monistries, and disk recently, was an Irishman. He was the fourth husband of the famous Counters Waldegrave beautifu daughter of the singer, John Brahad of Chief Secretary for Ireland, he went to the sport at Dublin one night accompanied by his wife a total from the gallery called down. "Lady Waldestand which of the four did you like the best = 704 Countess rose, cried out, "Why, the Irishman, of course!" and brought down the house.

Amerigo Vespucci's certificate of baptism has just been discovered in the registers of the Church of and Slovanni for 1450-60. Mars 1452, Amerigho et Mattea, di Messere Nation di Messere Amerigho Vespucci, popolo Se Locia Matter, of M. Nastagio, of M. Americo and parish of Santa Lucia, Ognissanti." This seem show that Americo was a twin. In the church San Glovanni, Ogni Santi, they have also recen found his portrait in a "Fleta" by Domenico Gi lan isjo, which, though described by Vasari, was illeved for over 300 years to have been tost. In the freeco members of the Vespucci family are kneeds on either side of the Madonna; one of them is Assessed. go at the age of about 80 years.